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## Revision of the Neotropical Acanthocinini (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) I. The genus *Canidia* and its allies

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This small group of genera, which appears to be a rather natural one, includes those forms with a narrow prosternal process (not more than one-sixth as wide as a procoxal cavity), a subquadrate front, and an erect lower ocular lobe which is subequal to the gena in height. Moreover, the prothorax is subcylindrical and without distinct transverse sulci (except in *Nyssodectes*), and the metatarsi have the first segment no longer than the remaining segments together.

For this study, specimens have been received from the U. S. National Museum [USNM], the American Museum of Natural History [AMNH], Cornell University [CU], and California Academy of Sciences [CAS], and from the personal collections of Mr. Lionel Lacey [LL], and Mr. David G. Kissinger [DGK]. To these two gentlemen and to Dr. Ross Arnett, Dr. Henry Dietrich, Dr. Mont Cazier, and Dr. Hugh B. Leech, the author expresses his gratitude for their generosity in loaning him their material.

The genus *Dectes*, which also belongs here, is being treated with the Nearctic genera, except for its inclusion in the following key, even though one species does penetrate rather deeply into Mexico.

*Key to Genera*

1. Elytral apices bidentate; antennal scape always strongly bicarinate ventro-laterally.....*Canidia*  
    Elytral apices not bidentate; antennal scape sometimes bicarinate .....2
2. Pronotum with a distinct transverse sulcus across base, containing a row of coarse punctures.....*Nyssodectes*  
    Pronotum without transverse sulci.....3
3. Antennal scape bicarinate ventro-laterally.....*Canidiopsis*  
    Antennal scape not carinate.....4
4. Elytra at base with an elongate crest; antennal scape beneath excavated beyond middle.....*Pseudocanidia*  
    Elytra not crested; antennal scape not excavated.....*Dectes*

**NYSSODECTES** Dillon, gen. nov.

Type of genus: *Nyssodrys veracruz* Dillon, spec. nov.

Small, subcylindrical beetles. Head impunctate; front convex, strongly narrowed between and below eyes, a little wider than high; eye with lower lobe subtriangular or broadly ovate, one-fifth to one-fourth again as tall as gena, isthmus rather narrow, upper lobe slightly wider than isthmus, strongly arcuate, separated by about one of their widths; antennal tubercles not prominent or robust, strongly divergent apically. Pronotum one-fourth to one-third wider than long, sides equally narrowed to base and apex from the obsolete and unarmed lateral tubercles, which are placed at basal fourth; disk without tubercles, subcylindrical, impunctate except for an irregular row in the well-impressed basal sulcus. Elytra with basal gibbosity obsolete; disk uniformly, deeply punctate to apical third or fourth where the punctures suddenly terminate, without costae or carinae; apices emarginate, the outer angle acutely dentate, the inner one prominent but unarmed; humeri prominent, rounded. Prosternal process narrow, one-sixth as broad as a procoxal cavity; mesosternal process three times as broad as prosternal, one-half as broad as a mesocoxal cavity. Abdomen with fifth sternite slightly longer than fourth in male, one-half again as long in female. Legs successively much longer from front to rear pairs, the front ones quite short; profemora strongly clavate, the other

two pairs successively much more slender in both sexes, meta-femora in male attaining apex of fifth sternite or nearly so, in female attaining apex of fourth sternite; metatarsi with first segment at least equal in length to remainder together. Antennae about twice as long as body in male, and nearly equally as long in female, with scattered fringing hairs beneath; scape nearly or quite attaining pronotal base, slender, cylindrical throughout, neither flattened nor carinate beneath, and scarcely produced downwards at apex; third segment one-tenth longer than first, nearly straight; fourth feebly shorter than third; rest gradually diminishing in length, except tenth and eleventh which are slightly elongated.

Remarks: Differs from all the other known genera of this group in that the pronotum has a distinct basal sulcus and is unarmed laterally. Like *Dectes* and *Canidia*, this genus has the pronotal disk without tubercles, and the elytral basal gibbositities nearly wanting, but here the elytral apices are emarginate, with only the outer angle dentate, and the lower ocular lobe is sub-triangular or broadly ovate.

#### *Key to Species*

- Head with a yellowish vitta behind lower ocular lobe; elytra with a broad band apically, the apices narrowly emarginate, the inner angles acute and prominent.....*veracruz*  
Head without any lateral vittae; elytra without a broad band apically, the apices broadly emarginate-truncate, the inner angles rounded.....*roseicollis*

**Nyssodectes veracruz** Dillon, spec. nov.

Male. Piceous; body above and antennae dark brown, front, legs, and body beneath ashy, pubescent. Head with a broad, whitish vitta behind lower lobe of eyes and a narrower one medially between upper ocular lobes and antennal tubercles, extending onto front. Pronotal disk largely yellowish pubescent to each of the deflexed sides, medially with two rather large, semicircular, dark brown maculae, one on apical and one on basal margin, the former margined on each side with an oblique,

broad, rosaceous vitta, which are contiguous at middle. Elytra just before apex with a broad band of yellowish and with two yellowish vittae, one along suture, attaining apical band but not scutellum, and a broader one from base near humerus, often extending to apical band but sometimes interrupted behind middle; extreme apex fuscous, contrasting with the dark brown disk. Metepisterna covered with dense yellowish pubescence. Femora on at least basal halves with pale yellowish integument, tibiae on posterior surface and tarsi entirely, fuscous pubescent. Antennae with second to sixth or seventh segments reddish brown, apically infuscated; scape dark reddish brown, the remaining segments piceous pubescent.

Head impunctate; front strongly narrowed between and below eyes, distinctly wider than high; eye with lower lobe about one-fifth again as tall as gena, broadly obovate. Pronotum about one-third wider than long; sides broadly arcuate, widest at basal third, base and apex subequal; lateral tubercles entirely wanting; disk with an undulating row of deep, rather fine punctures in the sharply defined basal sulcus, rest of surface impunctate. Elytra with basal gibbosity subobsolete; disk covered with deep, rather close-set, moderately coarse punctures from base to apical fourth, punctuation often denser toward suture; apices narrowly, distinctly emarginate, both angles of emargination prominent, the outer one acutely dentate, the inner one subacutely angulate. Fifth abdominal sternite a little longer than the fourth, broadly, rather strongly emarginate at apex. Metafemora slender, at least attaining tip of abdomen. Antennae about twice as long as body, the fifth segment surpassing apex of elytra, beneath with a very few fringing hairs on first four segments; scape slender, attaining pronotal base or nearly so; third segment one-tenth longer than first, slightly arcuate; fourth feebly shorter than third; rest very gradually decreasing in length, except tenth and eleventh which are slightly elongated.

Length 5.5–6.5 mm.; width 1.4–1.8 mm.

*Holotype* male and 2 *paratypes*: San Andres, Vera Cruz, MEXICO; Feb. 6–12, 1953 (D. G. Kissinger) [author's collection].

Remarks: This species is very similar to *N. roseicollis* but differs in that the yellowish pubescence forms a broad vitta behind the lower ocular lobe, extending broadly over the disk of pronotum, and forming a transverse band before elytral apex and an elongated macula on metepisterna. Moreover, the elytral apices are deeply emarginate, with the sutural angles acute, the pronotum lacks lateral tubercles entirely, and the eye is of different shape.

### **Nyssodectes roseicollis** Bates

*Nyssodrys roseicollis* Bates, 1872, Trans., Ent. Soc. Lond. XX, p. 221; 1881, Biol. Centr. Amer. Col. V, p. 181, 417, pl. 14, f. 4.

Male. Piceous to black, sparsely cinereous pubescent. Head often with a short, median, whitish vitta between eyes and antennal tubercles. Pronotum with integument marked with a reddish letter 'H' which is covered with pale yellow or red pubescence, sometimes interrupted at base, sometimes very broad. Elytra mahogany red, dark brown pubescent, marked with a slender, sublateral, arcuate, yellowish vitta which commences at base near humerus, extending thence along side of disk to close to apex where it curves to suture. Metepisterna with pubescence feebly denser than elsewhere on body beneath; femora dull orangish on basal two-fifths. Antennae with second to sixth segments orange-brown, infuscated apically, remaining segments fuscous.

Head impunctate; front strongly constricted between and below eyes, about as high as wide; eye with lower lobe broadly subtriangular, about twice as broad at upper margin as at lower, one-fourth again as tall as gena. Pronotum one-fourth again as wide across lateral tubercles as long; sides sublinearly narrowing to apex, slightly constricted at base; lateral tubercles feeble, placed at basal fourth, armed with a minute tooth; disk impunctate except for a row of moderate-size punctures in the rather distinct basal sulcus. Elytra with basal gibbosity broad, feebly prominent; disk not densely, rather coarsely punctate

from base to apical fourth; apices very broadly, slightly emarginately truncate, the inner angle round, the outer produced into a short, robust tooth. Metafemora attaining apex of fifth sternite, rather slender. Fifth sternite slightly longer than fourth, deeply emarginate at apex. Antennae with fifth segment slightly surpassing elytral apex, with scattered fringing hairs beneath; scape slender, reaching nearly to base of pronotum; third segment one-tenth longer than first, nearly straight; fourth feebly shorter than third; rest gradually diminishing in length, except tenth and eleventh which are slightly elongated.

Female. Similar to male but fifth sternite one-half again as long as fourth, tapering to apex, which is narrowly truncate; metafemora more slender, extending only to apex of fourth sternite; antennae slightly shorter, the fifth segment not quite attaining elytral apex, and a little more densely (but still very sparsely) fimbriate.

Length 6.5–7 mm.; width 2.0 mm.

Type locality: Chontales, Nicaragua. Distribution: From Nicaragua to Mexico. Mexico: 2; San Andres, Vera Cruz, Feb. 6–12, 1953 (D. G. Kissinger) [DGK].

Remarks: No specimens from the type locality were encountered, but the two at hand from Mexico agree very closely with Bate's remarks in the *Biologia Centrali-Americana* (p. 181) concerning examples from the latter region.

### CANIDIA Thomson

*Canidia* Thomson, 1857, Arch. Ent. I, p. 193; 1860 Class. Ceramb., p. 7, 14.

Type of genus: *Canidia cincticornis* Thomson, by monotypy.

Moderately small, cylindrical beetles. Head impunctate, very feebly transversely impressed behind antennal tubercles on vertex; front about one-fifth to two-fifths again as wide as high, feebly narrowed between eyes, strongly so below, conspicuously tumid; eye with lower lobe elongate-ovate, erect, subequal to gena in height, upper lobe scarcely wider than isthmus, separated by three or four times their width; antennal tubercles ro-

bust, moderately prominent, widely divergent. Pronotum very feebly wider across base than long, apex subequal to base; lateral tubercles low, small, at basal third of pronotum, armed with a long, acute, strongly recurved spine; transverse sulci wanting; disk with only a trace of tubercle at middle, rest of surface even, not densely, rather finely punctate. Elytra with basal gibbosity obsolete, without crest or carina; disk moderately coarsely and densely punctate basally, the punctures gradually finer apically, without trace of costae, and with but a very few, long, flying hairs, which are sprinkled very sparsely at base and on apical declivity; apically declivous from behind middle, apices deeply emarginate, bidentate, the tooth on outer angle much larger; humeri prominent, rounded, impunctate. Prosternal process from one-tenth to one-fifth as wide as a procoxal cavity; mesosternal process twice as broad as the prosternal, about three-eighths as broad as a mesocoxal cavity. Fifth abdominal sternite scarcely longer than fourth in male, one-half or more again as long in female. Legs successively more elongate from front to rear; femora clavate, less strongly so in female, meta-femora in female attaining apex of fifth abdominal segment, in male strongly surpassing it; protarsi in male slightly dilated, metatarsi with first segment subequal to next two together in both sexes. Antennae slightly longer than body in female, one-quarter longer in male, beneath with scarcely any fringing hairs; scape elongate, extending behind lateral tubercles, often nearly to base in male, gradually widened to beyond middle, thence slightly tapered apically, strongly flattened on ventro-mesial surface, the plane area margined on each side by a smooth, uniform carina, its extreme apex produced into a short, broad, emarginate process; third segment subequal in length to first; rest gradually diminishing.

Remarks: The emarginate and bidentate elytral apices, the elongate metafemora, and the form of the scape are especially analytical, but the genus is further distinguished by the strongly convex or tumid front, by the convex elytra which lack basal gibbosities, and by the cylindrical pronotum which bears no tubercles on the disk but possesses strong lateral spines.



***Canidia cincticornis cincticornis* Thomson**

*Canidia cincticornis* Thomson, 1857, Arch. Ent. I, p. 194.

*Dectes cincticornis* Thomson, Lacordaire, 1872, Gen. Col. IX, p. 775.

Male. Black, densely covered with a clear fuscous pubescence. Head on front sometimes clouded with gray pubescence. Body beneath medially and legs sparsely hoary pubescent; metafemora apically fuscous (as are the mesofemora in part); tibiae irregularly annulate and apically fuscous; tarsi with apices of segments annulate with blackish. Antennae with scape and second segment largely black, the first basally sometimes sparsely covered with dull gray pubescence; remaining segments densely bright gray pubescent, the apices of each broadly black-annulate.

Entire upper surface minutely punctulate. Head impunctate; eyes with lower lobe elongate-ovate, erect, about one-sixth again as tall as gena. Pronotum one-third wider across lateral tubercles than long, sides anteriorly sloping, base and apex subequal in width; lateral tubercles scarcely distinguishable from sides, feebly elevated, placed near basal fourth, ending in a long, rather robust, acute, arcuate tooth that is directed strongly obliquely backwards; disk usually without trace of tubercles, sometimes with a feebly elevated one medially, entire surface rather sparsely, finely, irregularly punctate. Elytra with basal gibbosity scarcely evident, without crest; disk moderately coarsely, deeply punctate from base to apex, the punctures a little finer and denser on sutural half than on outer; apices deeply emarginate, the sutural angle produced into a short, acute tooth, the outer angle into a much longer similar one. Mesosternal process anteriorly arcuately declivous. Fifth sternite about one-fourth again as long as fourth, apically broadly emarginate. Metafemora distinctly surpassing apex of fifth sternite. Antennae more than one and one-quarter times as long as body, seventh segment attaining apex of elytra, with two or three fringing hairs apically on first and second segments; scape slightly arcuate, attaining basal fourth of pronotum, apical



process apically bilobedly emarginate; third segment nearly straight, subequal in length to first; fourth much shorter; rest gradually decreasing in length.

Female. Metafemora reaching to middle of fifth sternite, which is nearly twice as long as fourth, with its apex subtruncate. Antennae with eighth segment attaining elytral apex.

Length 8.3–12 mm.; width 3–3.8 mm.

Type locality: Costa Rica. Distribution: Known only from Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Costa Rica: 2; La Caja, nr. San Jose, 900 m. (M. Valerde). 1; Atenas (Schild and Burgdorf). 1; San Lucas, July 8, 1934 (C. H. Ballou) [all USNM].

Remarks: When critically examined, all the Costa Rican specimens were found to possess a shadow of the dark macula on the elytra which is so prominent in *balteatus*.

### ***Canidia cincticornis balteatus* Lacordaire**

*Dectes balteatus* Lacordaire, 1872, Gen. Col. IX, p. 775.

Male. As in the type form, but upper surface clear gray pubescent. Head fuscous in whole or around occiput. Scutellum fuscous. Elytra each with a large, transverse, blackish macula or bar at apical two-fifths and occasionally with a small, rounded, similar macula just before apex. Body beneath and legs densely bright gray pubescent; metafemora sometimes broadly marked with black at apex of outer surface; tibiae broadly black-annulate at apex; tarsi with only lobes of third segment broadly tipped with black.

Length 9–11.5 mm.; width 2.9–4.0 mm.

Type locality: Oaxaca, Mexico. Distribution: From southern Mexico to Costa Rica. Guatemala: 5; no further data [AMNH; CAS]. Nicaragua: 3; Managua (René) [USNM]. Costa Rica: 1; no further locality (F. Nevermann) [USNM].

Remarks: The arrangement of these two forms as subspecies is tentative, pending additional material. They may prove to be mere varieties or full species, but no morphological basis for the latter treatment was found.

(*To be continued*)